

APPLICATION

FOR

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that Jesse Ambrosina, a U.S. citizen, residing in Topsfield, Massachusetts, Ali Shajii, a U.S. citizen, residing in Canton, Massachusetts, and Isao Suzuki a U.S. citizen, residing in Tokyo, Japan, have invented certain improvements concerning APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR THERMAL MANAGEMENT OF A MASS FLOW CONTROLLER, of which the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings indicating like parts in several figures

TOP SECRET - CONFIDENTIAL

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR THERMAL MANAGEMENT OF A MASS FLOW CONTROLLER

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Related Applications

Patent applications entitled, "Method and Apparatus For Thermal Isolation Of A Thermal Mass Flow Sensor", having inventors, Jesse Ambrosina and Isao Suzuki, (Attorney Docket No. MKS-92) and "Method and Apparatus For Thermal Dissipation In A Thermal Mass Flow Sensor", having inventors, Jesse Ambrosina and Ali Shajii, (Attorney Docket No. MKS-93), assigned to the same assignee as this application and filed on even date herewith, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to mass flow measuring systems and, more particularly, to mass flow sensor housings that substantially eliminate thermal gradients that might otherwise be imposed upon a mass flow sensor.

Back ground of the Invention

Capillary tube thermal mass flow sensors exploit the fact that heat transfer to a fluid flowing in a laminar tube from the tube walls is a function of mass flow rate of the fluid, the difference between the fluid temperature and the wall temperature, and the specific heat of the fluid. Mass flow controllers employ a variety of mass flow sensor configurations. For example, one type of construction involves a stainless steel flow tube with two or more resistive elements in thermally conductive contact with the sensor tube. The resistive elements are typically composed of a material having a high temperature coefficient of resistance. Each

of the elements can act as a heater, a detector, or both. One or more of the elements is energized with electrical current to supply heat to the fluid stream through the tube. If the heaters are supplied with constant current, the rate of fluid mass flow through the tube can be derived from temperature differences in the elements. Fluid mass flow rates can also be
5 derived by varying the current through the heaters to maintain a constant temperature profile.

Such thermal mass flow sensors may be attached to a mass flow controller, with fluid from the controller's bypass tube feeding the capillary tube (also referred to herein as the sensor tube). Since mass flow measurements are dependent upon the temperature effects of the fluid upon the resistive elements, any external differential temperature imparted to the
10 resistive elements could produce errors in the measurement of a mass flow rate. Unfortunately, thermal mass flow sensors are frequently operated in environments where an external thermal gradient might be imposed upon them. For example, a thermal mass flow sensor may be operated in close proximity to a valve coil that dissipates significant power as it operates. Heat generated from operation of the valve coil may be communicated through a
15 conductive thermal path, such as that provided by a mass flow controller housing, to the mass flow sensor. The heat thus-communicated may impose a thermal gradient upon the mass flow sensor housing which could, in turn, superimpose the external thermal gradient upon the sensor's resistive elements, thus leading to errors in mass flow measurements.

A mass flow sensor that substantially eliminates externally imposed thermal gradients
20 would therefore be highly desirable.

Summary of the Invention

In a mass flow sensor in accordance with the principles of the present invention a mass flow sensor housing is attached to a mass flow controller through a baseplate. The mass flow sensor includes a mass flow sensor tube oriented along a predetermined axis within the mass
25 flow sensor housing. The baseplate may be integral to the sensor housing or it may be

attached to the housing through any of a variety of attachment means, such as threaded through-holes and bolts, for example. The baseplate is configured to provide a thermal path between the mass flow controller and the sensor to thereby maintain the sensor and controller housings at substantially the same average temperature. Additionally, the thermal path provided by the baseplate is configured to substantially reduce or eliminate thermal gradients which might otherwise be imposed upon the mass flow sensor housing through thermally conductive contact with the mass flow controller housing.

In an illustrative embodiment a sensor housing establishes a thermal ground between the mass flow sensor housing and the mass flow controller housing. The thermal ground features a cross-sectional area that is significantly less than the cross sectional footprint of the sensor housing. The cross-section of the thermal ground may have a circular, rectangular or other geometrical shape. The thermal ground provides a thermal path that is sufficient to maintain the overall average temperatures of the mass flow sensor housing and the mass flow controller housing at substantially the same level. Additionally, the thermal ground is located in an area of the sensor housing substantially coincident with the midpoint of the flow sensor tube. The thermal path created by the thermal ground is sufficient to maintain the average temperatures of the sensor housing and mass flow controller housing substantially equal.

The permissible lag time between a change in the average temperature of the mass flow controller housing and a corresponding change in the average temperature of the mass flow sensor housing is a design choice that will affect the accuracy of mass flow readings. Given a permissible lag time (for given a temperature shift), a corresponding thermal flow figure may be computed. The thermal flow figure may then be used to determine the thermal conductivity and cross sectional area required for the thermal ground material. To minimize the possibility of the establishment of thermal gradients across the flow sensor housing, the cross sectional area of the thermal ground is minimized. That is, for a convenient structural material, such as Aluminum, the cross sectional area of the thermal ground must be large enough to eliminate temperature differentials between the thermal mass flow sensor housing

and the thermal mass flow controller housing, yet small enough to prevent the establishment of thermal gradients across the cross-section of the thermal ground.

In an illustrative embodiment, a mass flow sensor housing includes thermal ground having a rectangular cross section. The thermal ground is oriented orthogonal to the axis of the flow sensor tube, and is positioned substantially midway between the sensor tube input and output apertures. A mass flow sensor housing in accordance with the principles of the present invention is particularly well suited for use with a mass flow sensor such as a differential current thermal mass flow transducer. The thermal ground may be formed in a way that permits relatively easy adjustment of the thermal ground's position relative to the mass flow sensor. In such an embodiment the position of the mass flow sensor may be adjusted to "zero out" the effect of a mass flow sensor's thermal clamp.

Additionally, a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention includes a sensor assembly, a valve assembly, and a mass flow controller housing to which the valve and sensor assemblies are attached. A thermally conductive element conducts heat from the valve assembly away from the sensor assembly, thereby reducing uncontrolled contributions of heat to the sensor assembly. In an illustrative embodiment, the mass flow controller includes a thermally conductive enclosure that substantially envelops the sensor and valve assemblies. The thermally conductive element substantially surrounds and makes thermally conductive contact with the valve assembly while, at the same time, making substantial conductive thermal contact with the enclosure.

In an embodiment that does not include the enclosure, the thermally conductive element may include structure on one or more surfaces that accelerate the dissipation of thermal energy from within the valve assembly. Such structure may include fins located on one or more exterior surfaces of the thermally conductive element that do not face the sensor assembly. The thermally conductive element may be composed of a high thermal conductivity material, such as aluminum. In an illustrative embodiment, the thermally conductive element is integral to the valve assembly. That is, in this illustrative embodiment, the exterior wall of

the valve assembly is formed to conduct thermal energy away from the mass flow controller sensor assembly.

These and other advantages of the present disclosure will become more apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art after having read the following detailed descriptions of the preferred embodiments, which are illustrated in the attached drawing figures. For convenience
5 of illustration, elements within the Figures may not be drawn to scale.

Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a sectional drawing of a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention that employs a thermal ground between a mass flow sensor
10 assembly and the mass flow controller housing;

Figure 2 is a sectional drawing of a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention that employs a heatsink that provides a thermally conductive path between the mass flow controller valve assembly and a thermally conductive mass flow controller enclosure;

Figure 3 is a sectional drawing of a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention that employs a thermal ground between a mass flow sensor
15 assembly and the mass flow controller housing and heatsink that provides a thermally conductive path between the mass flow controller valve assembly and a thermally conductive mass flow controller enclosure;

Figure 4 is a partial conceptual block diagram and partial sectional drawing of a mass flow rate sensor assembly in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the exterior of a mass flow rate controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the exterior of a mass flow controller assembly in accordance with the principles of the present invention; and

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the exterior of a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention, which includes a thermally conductive enclosure.

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Detailed Description of Disclosure

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10 A mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention includes a mass flow sensor assembly and a valve assembly. In an illustrative embodiment, the mass flow sensor assembly is attached to the mass flow controller housing and includes a thermal ground configured to substantially minimize thermal gradients between the mass flow controller housing and the mass flow sensor. The thermal ground is also configured to minimize externally imposed thermal gradients along the mass flow sensor. The thermal ground features a cross-sectional area that is significantly less than the cross sectional footprint of the sensor housing. The cross-section of the thermal ground may have a circular, 15 rectangular or other geometrical shape. The thermal ground provides a thermal path that is sufficient to maintain the overall average temperatures of the mass flow sensor housing and the mass flow controller housing at substantially the same level. Additionally, the thermal ground is located in an area of the sensor housing substantially coincident with the midpoint of the flow sensor tube. The illustrative mass flow controller's valve assembly includes a heat 20 sink that is attached to the valve assembly housing and provides a low thermal impedance path to the surrounding atmosphere in order to dissipate heat generated through operation of the valve within the valve assembly.

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The sectional view of Figure 1 illustrates the major components of a mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The mass flow controller 100 includes a thermal mass flow sensor assembly 102 and a valve assembly 104. The valve

assembly 104 is connected to the mass flow controller housing 108 to control the rate of flow of gas in response to control signals generated by a mass flow sensor circuitry described generally in the discussion related to Figure 4. The mass flow controller 100 includes an inlet 106 for receiving a flow of gases to be metered. The process gas enters the mass flow controller through the inlet 106 and travels through the valved opening 110 to a bypass channel 112. The valve 114 operates under control of the mass flow sensor and related circuitry to admit a precisely measured quantity of process gas into the inlet port 106, through the controller, and out the outlet port 116 for a processing application, such as may be employed in integrated circuit manufacturing. The bypass channel 112 is connected to the inlet port 106 to receive and carry the stream of gas.

A laminar flow element 118 rests within the channel 112 and provides a pressure drop across the thermal mass flow sensor 102 and drives a portion of the gas through the sensor tube 120 of the thermal mass flow sensor 102. The mass flow sensor includes circuitry that senses the rate of flow of gas through the controller 100 and controls operation of the valve assembly 114. The mass flow sensor assembly 102 is attached to a wall 122 of the mass flow controller that forms a boundary of the bypass channel 112. Input 124 and output 126 apertures in the wall 122 provide access to the mass flow sensor assembly 102 for a gas travelling through the mass flow controller 100. In this illustrative embodiment the mass flow sensor assembly 102 includes a baseplate 128 for attachment to the wall 122. The baseplate 128 may be attached to the wall and to the remainder of the sensor assembly using threaded hole and mating bolt combinations, for example. Input 130 and output 132 legs of the sensor tube 120 extend through respective input 134 and output 136 apertures of the baseplate 128 and, through apertures 124 and 126, the mass flow controller wall 122.

The mass flow sensor assembly includes top 138 and bottom 140 sections that, when joined, form a thermal clamp 141 that holds both ends of the sensor tube active area (that is, the area defined by the extremes of resistive elements in thermal contact with the sensor tube) at substantially the same temperature. The thermal clamp also forms a chamber 142 around

the active area of the sensor tube 120. That is, the segment of the mass flow sensor tube within the chamber 142 has in thermal communication with it two or more resistive elements 144, 146, each of which may act as a heater, a detector, or both. One or more of the elements is energized with electrical current to supply heat to the fluid as it streams through the tube 120.

The thermal clamp 141, which is typically fabricated from a material characterized by a high thermal conductivity relative to the thermal conductivity of the sensor tube, makes good thermally conductive contact with the portion of the sensor tube just downstream from the resistive element 144 and with the portion of the sensor tube just upstream from the resistive element 146. The thermal clamp thereby encloses and protects the resistive element 144 and 146 and the sensor tube 120. Additionally, the thermal clamp 141 thermally "anchors" those portions of the sensor tube with which it makes contact at, or near, the ambient temperature. In order to eliminate even minute errors due to temperature differentials, the sensor tube may be moved within the thermal clamp to insure that any difference between the resistance of the two coils is due to fluid flow through the sensor tube; not to temperature gradients imposed upon the coils from the environment. In accordance with the principles of the present invention, the chamber that encloses the sensor tube, the thermal clamp in this illustrative embodiment, makes contact with the mass flow controller through a thermal ground 148. The thermal ground may be formed, as illustrated, between the thermal clamp 141 and the baseplate 128 and/or between the baseplate 128 and the controller-housing wall 122, for example. The thermal ground may be integral to the controller-housing wall, to the baseplate, or to the thermal clamp, for example. Alternatively, the thermal ground may be a separately-formed thermally conductive element positioned between the thermal sensor assembly and the controller housing.

In the illustrative embodiment of Figure 2 a heat sink 150 is attached in good thermal communication with the housing 152 of the valve assembly 104. Power dissipated by a solenoid in operation of the valve 114 may generate a significant amount of heat that might

travel through the mass flow controller housing 108 and superimpose an external thermal gradient upon the sensor assembly 102. Such an external thermal gradient superimposed on the sensor resistive elements 144 and 146 would create an error in the determination of mass flow through the sensor tube. That is, since the thermal mass flow sensor relies upon the tendency of the fluid flowing through the sensor tube 120 to establish a thermal gradient to measure the mass of fluid flowing through the tube 120, an externally imposed thermal gradient would render a false reading. In this illustrative embodiment the heat sink 150 substantially envelopes the valve assembly body 152 and conducts heat away from the body 152.

In an embodiment in which the heat sink 150 is open to the atmosphere, features such as fins (not shown) may be added to the heat sink to increase the transport of heat away from the valve assembly body 152 and away from the sensor assembly 102. That is, fins may be added to one or more sides of the heat sink 150 not facing the sensor assembly 102 in order to increase convective and radiant heat transport away from both the sensor assembly 102 and the valve assembly 104. In an illustrative embodiment described in the discussion related to Figures 5 and 7, the heat sink 150 extends to make thermally conductive contact with a controller housing that encloses the sensor 102 and valve 104 assemblies. In such an embodiment a smooth-surfaced heat sink 150 provides greater surface contact with the controller housing and thereby provides a more substantial thermally conductive path for dissipation heat from the valve assembly 104. A mass flow controller in accordance with the principles of the present invention such as presented in the illustrative embodiment of Figure 3 employs both a heat sink 150 and thermal ground 148 to substantially eliminate thermal gradients that might otherwise impair operation of the mass flow sensor 102.

Figure 4 illustrates in greater detail an embodiment of a mass flow sensor in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The bypass tube 112, laminar flow element 118, upstream resistive element 146 and downstream resistive element 144 are as previously described. The arrangement of the thermal clamp 141, including top 138 and

bottom 140 portions, and its thermally conductive communication with the sensor tube 120 is illustrated in greater detail here. The broken lines of the sensor tube 120 indicate that the tube is substantially surrounded and in conductive thermal contact with the thermal clamp 141 around its entire circumference at each end of its operational segment. The operational
5 segment of the sensor tube is defined for illustrative purposes as that segment of the sensor tube disposed between the upstream 154 and downstream 156 legs of the thermal clamp.

One end 119 of the bypass tube 112 defines an input port and the other end of the bypass tube 112 defines an output port 121 so that fluid may flow from the input port to the output port in a downstream direction indicated by arrows. The laminar flow element 118 is
10 disposed within the bypass tube for restricting the flow of fluid through the tube. An upstream end of the sensor tube couples to the bypass tube between the input port and the laminar flow element. A downstream end of the sensor tube couples to the bypass tube between the laminar flow element and the output port, a fixed proportion of the total mass of fluid flowing from the input port to the output port flows through the sensor tube. The sensor tube may be of
15 capillary dimensions and is fabricated from a material, such as steel, that is characterized by a relatively high thermal conductivity in comparison to the thermal conductivity of the fluid.

Each of the resistive elements 144 and 146 includes a thermally sensitive resistive conductor that is wound around a respective portion of the sensor tube 120, each successive turn of the conductors being placed close to the previous turn. Each of the resistive elements
20 extends along respective portions of the sensor tube 120 along an axis AX1 defined by the operational segment of the sensor tube 120. Downstream resistive element 144 is disposed downstream of the resistive element 146. The elements abut one another or are separated by a small gap for manufacturing convenience and are electrically connected at the center of the tube. Each resistive element provides an electrical resistance that varies as a function of its
25 temperature. The temperature of each resistive element varies as a function of the electrical current flowing through its resistive conductor and the mass flow rate within the sensor tube. In this way, each of the resistive elements operates as both a heater and a sensor. That is, the

element acts as a heater that generates heat as a function of the current through the element and, at the same time, the element acts as a sensor, allowing the temperature of the element to be measured as a function of its electrical resistance. The mass flow sensor 102 may employ any of a variety of electronic circuits, typically in a Wheatstone bridge arrangement, to apply
5 energy to the resistive elements 146 and 144, to measure the temperature dependent resistance changes in the element and, thereby, the mass flow rate of fluid passing through the tube 120. Circuits employed for this purpose are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent 5,461,913, issued to Hinkle et al and U.S. Patent 5,410,912 issued to Suzuki, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

10 In operation, fluid flows from the input port 119 to the output port 121 and a portion of the fluid flows through the restrictive laminar flow element 118. The remaining fluid flows through the sensor tube 120. The circuit (not shown) causes an electrical current to flow through the resistive elements 144 and 146 so that the resistive elements 144 and 146 generate and apply heat to the sensor tube 120 and, thereby, to the fluid flowing through the sensor
15 tube 120. Because the upstream resistive element 146 transfers heat to the fluid before the fluid reaches the portion of the sensor tube 120 enclosed by the downstream resistive element 144, the fluid conducts more heat away from the upstream resistive element 146 than it does from the downstream resistive element 144. The difference in the amount of heat conducted away from the two resistive elements is proportional to the mass flow rate of fluid within the
20 sensor tube and, by extension, the total mass flow rate through the mass flow rate controller from the input port through the output port. The circuit measures this difference by sensing the respective electrical resistances and generates an output signal that is representative of the mass flow rate through the sensor tube.

25 The baseplate 122 may be integral to the sensor assembly or it may be attached to the assembly through any of a variety of attachment means, such as threaded through-holes and bolts, for example. The baseplate 122 is configured to provide a thermal path between the sensor assembly 102 and the remainder of the mass flow controller 100 and to thereby

maintain the average temperature of the sensor assembly 102 and the remainder of the mass flow controller at substantially the same average temperature. Additionally, the thermal path provided by the baseplate, through use of the thermal ground 148, is configured to substantially reduce or eliminate thermal gradients which might otherwise be imposed upon the mass flow sensor assembly through thermally conductive contact with the mass flow controller housing.

In particular, the thermal ground 148 features a cross-sectional area that is significantly less than the cross sectional footprint of the sensor assembly 102. The cross-section of the thermal ground may have a circular, rectangular or other geometrical shape. The thermal ground provides a thermal path that is sufficient to maintain the overall average temperatures of the mass flow sensor assembly and the remainder of the mass flow controller at substantially the same level.

In this illustrative embodiment, the thermal ground 148 is located in an area of the sensor assembly that is substantially coincident with the midpoint of the flow sensor tube 120 and orthogonal to the axis AX1 of the sensor tube 120. The position is chosen to ensure that no thermal gradient is imposed upon the sensor tube 120. However, other positioning arrangements are contemplated within the scope of the invention. For example, as described in greater detail in U.S. Patent 5,693,880 issued to Maginnis, Jr., which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, the accuracy of a thermal flow sensor may be sensitive to the position of the tube/resistive element assembly with respect to the thermal clamp legs 156 and 154. In an illustrative embodiment, rather than shifting the sensor tube 120 in an effort at thermal balancing, the thermal ground 148 may be positioned to "zero out" minor differences due to positioning issues relative to the thermal clamp, such as discussed in U.S. Patent 5,693,880. In order to facilitate such balancing, the thermal ground 148 may include a captive shim, one or more slots for sliding attachment of the ground 148 to the lower section 140 of the thermal clamp or to the baseplate 128, for example.

One measure of the effectiveness of the thermal ground at keeping the average temperature of the sensor assembly at substantially the same average temperature as the remainder of the mass flow controller is the lag time between a change in the average temperature of the controller and a corresponding change in the average temperature of the mass flow sensor assembly 102. The permissible lag time is a design choice that may affect the accuracy of mass flow readings. Given a permissible lag time (for given a temperature shift), a corresponding thermal flow figure may be computed. The thermal flow figure may then be used to determine the thermal conductivity and cross sectional area required for the thermal ground material. To minimize the possibility of the establishment of thermal gradients across the flow sensor housing, the cross sectional area of the thermal ground is minimized. That is, for a convenient structural material, such as Aluminum, the cross sectional area of the thermal ground must be large enough to eliminate temperature differentials between the thermal mass flow sensor assembly and the thermal mass flow controller housing, yet small enough to prevent the establishment of thermal gradients across the cross-section of the thermal ground. In an illustrative embodiment, the ratio of cross sectional areas of the sensor assembly and thermal ground is at least two to one.

The perspective view of Figure 5 provides an external view of the sensor assembly and valve assembly as previously described. The valve assembly includes a heatsink 150 that is formed to provide a substantial thermal path between the valve assembly 152, the heatsink 150 and an external cover to be described in the discussion related to Figure 7. The inlet 106 and outlet 116 ports are as previously described. The sensor assembly 102 includes top 138 and bottom 140 thermal clamp components attached to the wall of the controller assembly through the baseplate 128. The baseplate 128 is held in position with bolts 160. Mass flow controller electronics (not shown) are attached to the controller with a metal flange 162. Exterior surfaces of the heatsink 150 make conductive contact with the interior surfaces of a controller enclosure. In this illustrative embodiment, at least three exterior surfaces of the

heatsink make thermally conductive contact with the thermally conductive enclosure; which three exterior surfaces of the heatsink will be apparent from examination of Figure 7.

The perspective view of Figure 6 provides a more detailed exterior view of the sensor assembly 102. In this illustrative embodiment, the thermal ground 148 is of a rectangular cross-section orthogonal to the axis of the sensor tube and has been formed in the baseplate 128. The perspective view of Figure 7 illustrates a view of a mass flow controller assembly in accordance with the principles of the present invention in which a thermally conductive enclosure 164 envelopes the valve assembly and sensor assembly, as previously described. A heatsink that makes conductive thermal contact with the valve assembly may also make thermal contact with the enclosure 164. The enclosure may also incorporate features, such as fins, to accelerate heat exchange between the enclosure's interior and exterior.

While there have been illustrated and described particular embodiments of the present disclosure, it will be appreciated that numerous changes and modifications will occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended that the appended claims cover all those changes and modifications which fall within the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure.